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Notice to Tourists.
Subscribers leaving the city for a period during the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Journal mailed to any address in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address will be changed as often as desired. Both telephones 228.

The Bungalow gang will scatter after a few more of the young ruffians are treated by Judge Daly, unless the Criminal Court shall show them favor.

There are a few persons who may take offense at the statement of President Compers that "the Knights of Labor belong to ancient history," but not many.

Again Mr. Bryan declares that he is not a candidate, but he adds the saving clause that "if the people again desire to try Bryanism," he will be ready to serve them.

Those who are explaining why Canada does not grow fast to note that it has a government expensive enough for a nation, a costly system of public works and an increasing public debt.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat argues that Missouri is not a Southern State, which is true. Missouri is a hide-bound Bourbon State, which the Globe-Democrat has lately labored in vain to bring to progressive ideas.

Republicans who have had experience with the Hon. Web Davis as a spellbinder will be relieved to learn that that orator has no intention of being a Republican again, but declares himself a pro-Bourgeois Democrat, whatever that may mean.

The Minneapolis Tribune devotes an editorial to demanding a law which shall prevent the young widows of very old soldiers from receiving pensions. One of the provisions of the law of June 27, 1890, is that widows married after the date of the act shall not be pensioned.

The city controller estimated that \$100,000 would be as large a temporary loan as would be needed to meet current expenditures to Oct. 1, but as time passes it appears that about \$200,000 will be needed. There seems to be no limit to the Taggart deficit.

At the convention of Weather Bureau officials in Milwaukee one of them stated that during the cotton season the value of each inch of rain to that crop was \$4,000,000, to wheat \$2,000,000 and to corn \$12,000,000. The statement should be qualified, for just now the cotton crop is suffering from too much rain, as any crop may.

Few men receive so much supervisable advice as farmers. Just now newspapers are telling them that they ought to save corn fodder this season in order to have corn to sell. Farmers' institutes might report by giving advice about running newspapers. Many people know more about any business than that in which they have had experience and have not had success.

President Schwab, of the United States Steel Corporation, is reported as saying to those who suggested a plan of arbitration that there is nothing to arbitrate. He probably means that, from his point of view, when the men went on strike their relations with the company ceased and the controversy between them became a closed incident. The time for arbitration was before the strike began.

Representative Hull, of Iowa, comes back from the Philippines convinced that they offer a great field for commercial enterprise and investment. That he has the courage of his convictions is shown by the fact that he is a stockholder in the Philippine Lumber and Development Company. As Mr. Hull is also chairman of the House committee on military affairs his course and votes in Congress will bear watching.

The investigation of the so-called insanity trust by the Board of State Charities was probably outside of its duties, which are confined by law to the investigation of state institutions and their management, yet it has thrown some additional light on the abuse referred to. It is gratifying to learn that it has not been practiced anywhere except in this county and has not caused the confinement in the hospitals for insane of any sane person, though the ring evidently cared little if it did.

The suggestions of the board in regard to new legislation regulating inquests and commitments to the hospitals for insane are extraofficial, but entitled to consideration along with suggestions from other sources on the same subject.

It is evident that France, or, rather, the owners of the Panama canal in France, are very anxious to sell that now valueless property to the United States. A few days ago the opinion of a French engineer who was announced as the highest authority was published at length to show that the proposed Nicaragua canal is a physical impossibility.

Following this is the report that the Panama Company will sell its property to the United States for \$50,000,000. If the Nicaragua canal should be undertaken with vigor, the Panama enterprise would have little value. Another rumor is that Mr. Pierpont Morgan has secured for a syndicate a majority of the Panama stock, and if it cannot be sold to the United States the syndicate will hasten to push it before this government shall be well under way in the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

MR. BOOKWALTER'S LETTER.

In this issue of the Journal will be found the letter of Mr. Bookwalter accepting the Republican nomination for mayor made by Republican voters. Every citizen and taxpayer who takes an interest in the affairs of the city will read every word of the letter, because it is a clear and emphatic presentation of the candidate's views and an unequivocal statement of his pledges to the people of Indianapolis in the event of his election. It is, moreover, so admirable a presentation of what the city needs in order that it may be managed successfully that no man, no matter to which party he belongs, can criticize it. It is not an utterance of negatives; it contains no "ifs" or "mays," but the positive "wills" and "shalls" of matured purpose.

It is not necessary to epitomize Mr. Bookwalter's letter, because he has stated in terse sentences what he purposes to do; it would be unnecessary work to set forth here what he has written, because the people of Indianapolis will read every word of a letter written by a man who has acquired the happy faculty of clear and forceful expression.

In advance, Mr. Bookwalter makes his views very clear and his pledges very emphatic upon two points which gave Mr. Taggart many votes two years ago. One of these is regarding the irritating subject of meters for natural gas, and the other is regarding the policy of elevated tracks, upon which the Taggart people won votes two years ago by loud declaration in favor of that policy to satisfy the people on the South Side and by a quiet understanding with the railroad corporations that nothing should be done to their injury. Mr. Bookwalter believes that something should be done to insure the safety and convenience of the public. If the Supreme Court decides, as has the Superior Court, that the city is not authorized by its charter to compel the elevation of the tracks, it should be known in order that other remedies may be applied. If elected mayor Mr. Bookwalter pledges himself to the enforcement of the laws. That is what a large majority of the people of Indianapolis desire, and it is what they have not had.

In clear and dignified language Mr. Bookwalter shows the weakness and evasions of the management of the city's finances the past six years. Because of consciousness of statement and absolute accuracy it is an unanswerable arraignment of the Taggart methods and shortcomings. Spending beyond the revenues began some time after Mr. Taggart came into office, and the evil has been increasing rapidly the past two years. One of the greatest offenses of Mayor Taggart was his 50-cent levy. Urged, as it was, at a time when he knew that the city was running behind on a 70-cent levy, the mayor declared that a 50-cent levy would pay all the expenses of the city. He must have known that it would not, yet he asked for votes because he had urged a lower levy than had prevailed. In clear terms Mr. Bookwalter shows the demagoguery of the 50-cent levy.

From first to last the tone of the letter, while vigorous, is dignified. So far as it deals with topics which can be discussed argument leaves no place for epithet. Mr. Bookwalter has set the style for speaking and writing during the campaign. If the method and tone of his letter shall be continued the campaign will proceed with that thoughtfulness and dignity which befit the consideration of all topics affecting the local government and the municipal welfare of a large city.

STRIKERS' RIGHTS.

The question of "government by injunction" and of a clear definition of the legal rights of all classes of citizens is one of such importance as to demand great care in reaching right conclusions regarding it. It is not always easy for laymen to appreciate legal distinctions, but, once understood, they should be frankly accepted and carefully observed. The law is for the protection of all classes, and it is equally the interest and the duty of all to know and to obey it.

When Judge Baker's order in the case of the W. B. Conkey Company, of Hammond, was first issued the Journal was inclined to think that it went further than any previous order in that it prohibited the strikers "from attempting to compel or induce, by threats, intimidation, persuasion, force or violence, any of the employees of the said W. B. Conkey Company to refuse or fail to do their work, or discharge their duties as such employees of said W. B. Conkey Company." The Journal was under the impression that this was the first time that strikers had been prohibited from using "persuasion" to carry any of their points, and that the introduction of this word would give strikers and agitators a new pretext for denouncing the courts. Subsequent investigation has convinced the Journal that it was mistaken. The prohibition of persuasion by strikers to accomplish certain ends is not new. It was used in the Debs case and has been in others. In the Debs case the order of the court, issued July 2, 1901, enjoined the defendants from "inducing by persuasion, threats, violence or any other means the employees of the companies to leave the service of the companies, or to induce them to refuse to perform their duties." This order put persuasion in the same category with intimidation and violence as a means of inducing employees to leave the service of the railroad companies or not to perform their duties. Judge Woods used the same phraseology in his order of July 3 prohibiting interference with interstate railroads in Indiana. The strikers were enjoined "from compelling or inducing or attempting to compel or induce by threat, intimidation, persuasion, force or violence any of the employees of said roads to refuse or fail to perform any of their duties as employees of any of said roads." In a later case, that of the American Steel and Wire Company against the Wire Drawers' Union, decided in the Circuit Court for the Northern district of Ohio, in 1898, Judge Hammond issued an order prohibiting strikers from "compelling or inducing, or attempting to compel or induce, or attempting to compel or induce by threats, intimidation, persuasion, force or violence any of the employees of the American Steel and Wire Company to refuse or fail to perform their duties as

such employees." Without citing other cases these are sufficient to show that the prohibition of persuasion as a means of inducing employees to refuse or fail to perform their duties as such is in accordance with established usage and precedent. In the case last cited the court refused to comply with the request of counsel to insert the following: "But it is no part of this order that any of the defendants shall be restrained or enjoined from inducing, persuading or advising others, by peaceable means, and without threats, force or intimidation, from leaving complainant's employment, or from entering into the employment of complainant." The court would not introduce in its order any qualifying language that looked like recognizing the right of the strikers to interfere with the rights or the business of the company. As a matter of fact, however, the orders above referred to do not prohibit the use of peaceable persuasion to induce others to quit their jobs or to restrain them from entering a particular service. The order only applies to persuading workmen to refuse or fail to perform their duties as employees while that relation continues. A note to the Ohio case says: "The word 'persuasion,' so much objected to by counsel for the defendants, is used only in one of the clauses of the order, and its absence from the others is significant of its interpretation." The distinction is a fine one, but it is recognizable, and the decisions show that it is well established.

MISAPPREHENSION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The ignorance of those British papers which see in the presence of our war vessels near the troubles in Colombia an effort to enforce the idea of the United States respecting the Monroe doctrine is inexplicable, or would be if some people at home did not have the same kind of vague views. If such ignorance exists on the part of those who set themselves up to inform others, what must be the popular misconception of the subject? About eighty years have passed since the Monroe doctrine was embraced in a message of President Monroe, but the principle had been broached before. It has been under discussion many times; it was favored by the British government when proclaimed as a warning to the "holy alliance." Even when the Republic was in the throes of rebellion President Lincoln reminded European powers of it when a movement was made to set up a foreign empire in Mexico. As soon as the rebellion was ended troops were sent to the Mexican border to assist in the expulsion of Maximilian if the Mexicans themselves were not able to put an end to the pro-imperialist Napoleon III was so familiar with the Monroe doctrine that when he realized the purpose of the United States to interfere in behalf of the Republic of Mexico he withdrew his troops, leaving his puppet to his tragic fate. The settlement of the disputes between Great Britain and Venezuela over territorial boundaries the British government recognized the force and soundness of the Monroe doctrine.

The Monroe doctrine, it seems scarcely necessary to say, is a declaration that the United States cannot permit any foreign power to acquire any portion of the territory of this hemisphere or to establish paramount control therein. Neither by conquest nor purchase shall territory now under any form of government be made subject to any European government. A European government may seize the custom houses of a Central American republic in order to secure money for the payment of claims of its citizens or subjects, but it cannot seize the soil for the purpose of annexing it or making a colony of it. Such is the Monroe doctrine, and it may be added that it is based upon the theory that this government should exercise a certain imperialism over this hemisphere.

Boston has an organization composed of women called the Lend-a-Hand Society, whose object is to do a good thing whenever it can. Some time ago it learned from an army officer that the Filipinos in a certain province were hard-working and peaceably inclined, but without agricultural implements of any kind. The Lend-a-Hand Society at once went to work soliciting money and contributions of agricultural implements from manufacturers, seeds from dealers, etc., the result being that the last government transport which sailed from San Francisco carried a large consignment of such goods for free distribution among the Filipinos. The implements will help the school teachers in Americanizing the islands.

Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is a strong advocate of negro colonization in Africa. "I am as much convinced as ever," he said a few days ago, "that African emigration would be best for the negro and best for the white man, for there is an irrepressible conflict between whites and blacks which nothing but separation can reconcile and put an end to." The conflict referred to exists only in the United States, and it will cease in time. The good bishop's plan of separation of the races contemplates that the negroes shall find a country where there are no whites. That would not be in Africa, which is fast becoming a white man's country.

A Chicago paper confesses that that city "cannot hope to rival the port of New York in the ocean business until the canal and the River St. Lawrence are deepened." The same is true of Indianapolis; until the White and Wabash rivers are deepened and a large volume of water furnished this city cannot compete with New Orleans as a seaport. But Indianapolis has an advantage in the fact that its shallow rivers are in the United States, while most of the St. Lawrence is where a river and harbor appropriation cannot be made available.

Rear Admiral Howison's letter defining his position in relation to the Simpson-Schley controversy is frank and manly. It is the letter of an honest sailor who has nothing to conceal and who stands ready to do his duty in any and all circumstances. His final declaration that he can, upon his conscience and oath, do his duty as a member of the court of inquiry, without impartiality, should be conclusive on that point.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

Boston Joke.

When the Boston girl's manuscript went overboard she neither shed tears nor grew frantic. "At last," she exclaimed, with a cold icy smile, "I've a story short in the Atlantic."

Comparisons.

Chicago Record-Herald.
"It seems to me that poets make a whole lot of absurd declarations and manage to have them

accepted as words of wisdom. Here, for instance, is this line: 'It's cold, it's cold.' How can any man with ordinary sense believe that?"

"Well, I don't know. There may be a good deal in it, after all. It is claimed, you know, that only intellectual people have hay fever."

After the Ball.

Life.—How nice to be home again! What a crowd there was. I don't suppose Mr. Banker knew one-half of his guests.

He didn't, he thought. Why, he had four detectives in evening clothes there.

A Bad Slip.

"Just think what happened to me, Clara. I was hunting, and as I stepped out of a thicket—"

"Oh, you told me that a week ago!"

"No such thing. Why, I didn't hear it myself until yesterday."

Declined the Honor.

Chicago Tribune.
"Perkins," said Colonel Hankins, "you have named a new brand of whisky after me, have you not, sub?"

"I have taken that liberty, colonel," answered the distiller.

"Well, sub," rejoined the colonel, "I shall have to ask you to call it something else. I have tried it, sub."

Cause Sufficient.
Washington Star.
"Behold the brass band!" shouted the Chinese Emperor.

The court favorite looked questioningly at the Emperor's dower.

"Certainly," said she. "It will amuse him, behold the brass band!"

"But what music will it give?"

"Simply call attention to its lack of delicacy. As we were entering the Forbidden City it played 'The Old Home Ain't What It Used to Be.'"

Was a Gifted Composer

PEARLE M. BALL, WHO DIED FROM OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

Former Lafayette Girl Whose Friends Say Sorrow Drove Her to a Rash Act.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Pearle M. Ball, the young musical composer, formerly of Lafayette, Ind., who died at her home, 24 Forty-seventh place, early Tuesday morning, from an overdose of morphine, was buried this morning. The funeral was private at Oakwood. The pallbearers were Henry Willis Newton, Claude A. Cunningham, Edward Charles Rowland, Elmer Deane, Sydney Lloyd Wright and Charles R. Baker. All are prominent in musical circles, in which the dead girl was such a favorite, and were her personal friends.

Miss Ball was devoted when she entered the city to the purpose of making a name for herself as a composer. She was a student of the Chicago Musical College, and was a member of the Chicago Musical Society. She was a very popular girl, and was much admired by her friends. She was a very talented girl, and was a very successful composer. She was a very popular girl, and was much admired by her friends. She was a very talented girl, and was a very successful composer.

The Tribune says: Miss Pearle M. Ball was a very popular girl, and was much admired by her friends. She was a very talented girl, and was a very successful composer. She was a very popular girl, and was much admired by her friends. She was a very talented girl, and was a very successful composer.

It became clear Thursday that Miss Ball did not have the morphine when she left her friend, Miss Farrar, early in the evening of Tuesday at the Ferris Wheel Park. The large quantity in her possession, which was found in her room, was a very large quantity. She was a very popular girl, and was much admired by her friends. She was a very talented girl, and was a very successful composer.

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Another development of the day was the statement of Miss Farrar, the friend of the young woman that she had been engaged to be married and that the engagement had been broken off. She was a very popular girl, and was much admired by her friends. She was a very talented girl, and was a very successful composer.

"I can prove what I said Sunday night," he said. "Why, it is absurd to suppose that I had been with her. I had been with her, but I had not been with her. I had been with her, but I had not been with her. I had been with her, but I had not been with her."

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The suggestion that Miss Ball's motive in her depression for killing herself in order to "escape Dr. Lewis" was made by an intemperate woman, and that she had not been with her, was a very popular girl, and was much admired by her friends. She was a very talented girl, and was a very successful composer.

Rear Admiral Howison's letter defining his position in relation to the Simpson-Schley controversy is frank and manly. It is the letter of an honest sailor who has nothing to conceal and who stands ready to do his duty in any and all circumstances. His final declaration that he can, upon his conscience and oath, do his duty as a member of the court of inquiry, without impartiality, should be conclusive on that point.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—The final session today of the National Fraternal Congress was devoted principally to reports of the less important committees. The congress decided to endorse a proposed fraternal building at Detroit, Mich., and recommended that all fraternal societies contribute toward its construction.

Chicago Record-Herald.
"It seems to me that poets make a whole lot of absurd declarations and manage to have them

CAMPAIGN IN THE CITY

MR. BOOKWALTER FORMALLY NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION.

Text of His Letter of Acceptance, Outlining His Policy in Case He Shall Be Chosen Mayor.

A STRONG, EXPLICIT STATEMENT CONCISE PRESENTATION OF SHORTCOMINGS OF PAST SIX YEARS.

Attitude of Mr. Bookwalter on All Questions, and Pledges for an Economic Government.

Charles A. Bookwalter, Republican candidate for mayor, yesterday sent to Chairman Logsdon, of the Republican city committee, his letter of acceptance. The letter takes the place of the usual city platform, for which there is no provision made in the new primary law, and is in response to the following letter from the city chairman:

"Hon. Charles A. Bookwalter, President Gemart Company:

"Dear Sir—As chairman of the Republican city central committee of Indianapolis, I have the pleasure and honor of informing you that, pursuant to call, the Republican voters of said city, on July 28, 1901, have expressed their preference of candidates to be nominated for election at the next ensuing election (October 8, 1901) by the Board of Primary Election Commissioners has completed the tabulation of the vote cast at the polls, and the result shows that you are the choice of the Republicans of Indianapolis for the mayoralty of said city, a total of 11,041 votes were cast, the same being more than double the number cast at any previous primary."

"I have the further honor of informing you that of the total number of votes cast, 10,000 were for the Republican party, and the balance for the other parties. I am confident that the choice of the Republicans for the mayoralty of said city, a total of 11,041 votes were cast, the same being more than double the number cast at any previous primary."

"I desire to state, in conclusion, that I feel abundantly assured that the people generally are desirous of a change in the administration of city affairs; that you will not only receive a large majority of the votes cast at the election, but that each voter will be content with his cast. Respectfully,
EDWIN D. LOGSDON,
Chairman City Central Committee.
"ORAN N. MUIR, Secretary."

Mr. Bookwalter's Acceptance.

Edwin D. Logsdon, Chairman Republican City Committee:

Dear Sir—Having received your favor of July 27, officially notifying me of my nomination for mayor at the primary of the Republican party, which was held Tuesday, July 28, 1901, I desire, in accepting such nomination, to submit to you herewith, and through you to the people of Indianapolis, the following declaration of my intentions and purposes should I be elected at the election to be held Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1901.

The policy of the present Democratic city administration of granting franchises without competition to personal and political friends, by the terms of which franchises the streets of the city of Indianapolis have been delivered to such personal and political favorites without securing to the people just and equitable return, is to be condemned. The streets of Indianapolis belong to all of the people alike, and any and all corporations seeking special advantages in the use thereof, or which now enjoy such advantages by virtue of franchises heretofore granted, should be compelled to render to the people just and equitable return for such special privileges. I pledge myself, if elected, that no franchises shall be granted which do not secure to the people just remuneration for the use of the public streets, and no franchises of any kind shall be granted without full, fair and open competition, while those corporations now in possession of the streets of the city of Indianapolis, by virtue of such grants or franchises heretofore given, shall be compelled to render a full and complete compliance with the terms of such franchises.

METERS—TRACK ELEVATION.

I denounce as false and malicious the charges made by the present Democratic party in the last municipal campaign, that the Republican party favored at any time the compulsory introduction of meters, or any other change in the laws governing the control or use of natural gas for fuel, by which change the cost of such fuel was to be increased to the consumer, and I pledge myself, if elected, to oppose any legislation looking toward the compulsory introduction of meters for the measurement of such fuel.

The question of track elevation is one vitally affecting a large portion of the people of the city of Indianapolis. Speedy relief must be secured from the dangers arising from the present grade crossings, if not by track elevation, then by some other means, and those citizens of Indianapolis compelled to use such crossings have an undoubted right to look to the authorities of the city for such relief. I pledge myself, if elected, to push to a speedy determination the litigation now pending in the Supreme Court involving the validity of the ordinance heretofore passed by the City Council; and I denounce the unreasonable and unnecessary delay of the present administration in pressing such question to a conclusion.

I pledge myself, if elected, that the improvement of all public parks shall be continued as rapidly as the condition of the public treasury will permit; and I further pledge that none of the moneys heretofore secured by contract from any source for the improvement of such park lands shall be diverted to the payment of the ordinary running expenses of the city government or for any other purpose.

I favor the immediate construction of the Fall Creek.

The policy of the present Democratic administration of diverting funds raised for specific purposes by the sale of bonds of the city from the uses for which such funds were intended to the payment of the ordinary running expenses of the city government, should be condemned. In this connection I call the attention of the people of the city of Indianapolis to the deceit practiced upon them in the last municipal campaign, whereby, through the juggling of such special funds, the true condition of the city treasury was concealed, and an actual deficit caused by extravagance and wasteful expenditure of public moneys was made to appear as a balance. In September, 1899, at the time of the adoption of the 80-cent levy by the present Democratic city administration, such funds raised by bond issue for specific purposes had been used to pay the actual running expenses of the city government, and I denounce such action as having been taken for the purpose of deceiving taxpayers of the city of Indianapolis as to the true condition of the city treasury.

In the maintenance of an orderly and well-regulated city every citizen has a deep and abiding interest. I pledge myself, if elected, to an honest and impartial enforcement of all laws.

I am opposed to the maintenance within the city limits of the present hospital for contagious diseases. I call the attention of the citizens of Indianapolis, and especially those residing in the Fourth ward and the northern section of the city, to the promise of the head of the present Democratic administration, made during the last municipal campaign, that this hospital should be removed from the city limits, which promise has not been fulfilled.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.
The best interests of the city demand a continuation of the policy of public improvements which has characterized all city administrations during the past twelve years. During the past six years no part of such improvements have been paid for from the city treasury, but have all been assessed against the abutting property owners; therefore, no credit should be given to the present Democratic administration for its administration for such improvements. I pledge myself, if elected, that all improvements demanded by the best interests of the city shall be continued, and further pledge myself that in the making of such improvements, especially in so far as the same shall apply to the public streets, I will endeavor to secure the most economical and best character thereof.

Every taxpayer is deeply interested in the maintenance of efficient police and fire departments. The course of the present city administration in arbitrarily dismissing without cause every taxpayer interested in both departments for political reasons, has proven subversive to the discipline and efficiency of such departments. I pledge myself, if elected, that both of such departments shall be managed for the benefit of the people alone, and not for the benefit of any special interest.

Any special trade interests appointed hereto shall be made in accordance with both the spirit and the letter of the city charter.

THE FINANCIAL RECORD.
The record of the present Democratic administration in the management of the financial affairs of the city should receive the careful study of every taxpayer interested in the financial welfare of this municipality; this record, however, is but a repetition of that made by every Democratic administration in the history of the city of Indianapolis.

On October 1, 1890, the last Republican administration received as a legacy from the preceding Democratic administration a temporary loan aggregating \$100,000, while the fall taxes, payable the following November, had been anticipated to the extent of nearly \$100,000, making a deficiency in the current revenue of nearly \$200,000. In addition to this, \$60,000 of bonds, which should have been paid or refunded during the previous year, had been defaulted, thus adding materially to the embarrassment of the incoming Republican administration. Not only were these defaulted bonds refunded at a much lower rate of interest, thus saving to the taxpayers a large sum in annual interest charges, but during the succeeding two years a portion of the temporary loans inherited from the preceding Democratic administration, together with \$15,000 of bonds, being a portion of the permanent debt of the city, were paid in full, all of this being done on a total of receipts from taxes and other ordinary sources for the two years of \$1,000,000, and at the beginning of Mr. Taggart's first term, in October, 1895, he received the city of Indianapolis free from temporary indebtedness, with a cash balance in the treasury, and not one dollar of the taxes due the following month anticipated.

On Dec. 31, 1895, there was a balance in the city treasury of \$118,924.37, but outstanding and unpaid warrants against this made the actual available balance on Jan. 1, 1896, at the close of the last Republican administration, \$61,514.36.

On Jan. 1, 1897, the balance in the city treasury was \$64,211.56.

During the year 1897 there was issued \$150,000 of public safety bonds and \$50,000 of park bonds, securing to the treasury \$33,442.16. Receipts from taxes and other ordinary sources during the same year were \$290,585.42.

On Jan. 1, 1898, the apparent balance shown to be in the city treasury was \$448,932.40, but as there had been spent but \$78,482.22 out of the money derived from bonds and taxes for the purposes for which the same was borrowed, there was an actual deficit in the general fund of \$3,628.58; from this it will be seen that during the first twenty-seven months of the present Democratic city administration the cash balance of \$61,514.36, left by the preceding Republican administration, had not only been dissipated, but in the face of increased revenues derived from taxes and other sources, an overdraft in the general fund existed to the amount of \$9,262.68.

On Jan. 1, 1899, with total receipts from taxes and other ordinary sources of \$268,482.22, left by the preceding Republican administration, there was an apparent balance in the treasury of \$21,261.11, but at the same time there was due to city employees and remaining unpaid nearly \$45,000, this deficiency being made good by anticipating the taxes to be received in the succeeding year.

On Jan. 1, 1899, with total receipts from taxes and other ordinary sources of \$1,670,909.29, and in addition to \$154,405.75, which had been raised by the sale, on Sept. 1, of bonds for bridge purposes, there was shown to be a balance in the city treasury of \$100,813.36. However, had the money borrowed for bridge purposes been expended for the purpose for which it was originally borrowed, this apparent balance in the city treasury would have been changed into an actual deficit of \$5,543.81, at the time when the 50-cent levy was made.

On Jan. 1, 1901, upon receipts from taxes and other ordinary sources of \$1,706,138.73, there was shown to be a balance in the city treasury of \$2,068.56. In this connection I call the attention of the people of the city of Indianapolis to the deceit practiced upon them in the last municipal campaign, whereby, through the juggling of such special funds, the true condition of the city treasury was concealed, and an actual deficit caused by extravagance and wasteful expenditure of public moneys was made to appear as a balance. In September, 1899, at the time of the adoption of the 80-cent levy by the present Democratic city administration, such funds raised by bond issue for specific purposes had been used to pay the actual running expenses of the city government, and I denounce such action as having been taken for the purpose of deceiving taxpayers of the city of Indianapolis as to the true condition of the city treasury.

In the maintenance of an orderly and well-regulated city every citizen has a

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Features of Interest That Will Be Found in To-Morrow's Issue.

Prof. John R. Commons, of the National Bureau of Economic Research, tells what he considers to be "The Outlook for the Workingman."

C. J. Cornish in his fascinating "Romance of the Zoo" describes the ways of the "Hippopotamus," the "Rhinos" and the "Elephants."

George Ade tells "The Modern Fable of How Many a Good Man Goes Wrong."